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THE LEADERLESS PARTY

To those who remember the days when the Conservatives numbered among their leaders such men as the great Sir John Macdonald, Thompson, Tupper and other national figures the present state of the party is almost pitiable. Mr. Borden, despite the possession of some excellent characteristics as a man, is a melancholy failure as a leader. He shows neither the quality of successful leadership himself nor the ability to gather about him strong men by whose assistance he might be able to bring before the people a policy which would kindle patriotic enthusiasm. Moreover, he has shown himself utterly unable to cope with dangerous movements in his own party and consequently there has been open defiance of his leadership in some cases and in others the activity of leading members of his following along lines which bring discredit upon the party as upon themselves.

Were it granted that there is ground for the unceasing cry of "Graft, Graft" which goes up from the Borden-led Conservatives it would still be safe to predict that such a cry would not bring about the return of the opposition to power. No party can gain power on a platform which has one plank and one plank only—the plank: Denounce the enemy. To obtain power there is necessary some constructive policy which gives promise of making for the development of the country in a measure at least equal to the marvellous progress which Canada has made since 1896 when a decadent Conservative administration, honycombed by traitorous scheming by one minister against another, gave place to the vigorous cabinet led by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Such a policy Mr. Borden has failed to enunciate. His Halifax Platform contained nothing to appeal to the minds of Canadians whose desire is a more prosperous Dominion. At no time has he put forward propositions bearing the marks of progressive statesmanship.

Mr. Borden has cried out against alleged wrongdoing in connection with the Civil Service. He has forgotten, apparently, the gross abuses in connection with that service during the years of Conservative rule. But, more than that, beyond clamoring in generalities for some "reform" of the service and ignoring the radical improvements which were made a short time ago by the Laurier cabinet, he has not suggested any constructive plan whereby the changes which he declares are necessary might be brought about. In this, as in all else, his criticism has been entirely of the one kind, and that not constructive. He has censured the government because of its immigration policy and the administration of that policy but while declaring that abuses existed and should not exist he has not made suggestions which carried into effect would work to the advantage of Canada as regards immigration. He opposed the government's course in reference to the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific. Yet that course has "rolled back the map of Canada many miles to the northward and the railway is opening up thousands on thousands of acres of fertile land, increasing the wealth of the nation by revealing resources formerly unknown, aiding to make ever larger the great stream of immigration. The construction of the railway is materially increasing the prosperity of the Dominion and consequently the building of this steel highway is assisting in making the Dominion a better country for each one of its citizens.

Many more instances of Mr. Borden's failure to show himself a constructive statesman might be given. However, reference need only be made to the naval question as showing how little he appreciates the opportunities of rising above partisanship and the country's real interests. The government put forward a naval policy. At the outset the policies found favor in Mr. Borden's eyes. But ere long he executed a right-about-face. He opposed the government's course; he disregarded the views of naval authorities who had studied the question as naval experts instead of a policy favoring a Canadian navy, built as far as possible in the Dominion, manned as far as possible by Canadians, controlled by Canada save when need should arise for the colonial children to hasten to the support of the Motherland—instead of such a policy Mr. Borden favored the contribution by Canada of a Dreadnought to Great Britain. In other words, he favored the gift of a ship, not the establishment of a navy; he favored the giving of some measure of financial assistance but he was not willing that Canada should place itself in a position where it could give its own ships, manned by its own sons into the control of the Mother Country when danger should arise. It is noteworthy, moreover, that even the Borden policy in regard to helping Mother England failed to command the united support of the Conservative members. Some of these men who would administer the affairs of Canada in place of the "Frenchman Laurier" and his ministers have placed themselves on record as entirely opposed to giving any naval assistance whatever to Britain!

It is little wonder that Canadian people decline to trust Mr. Borden with the control of public affairs. It is little wonder that the Liberal government triumphs, even though like all other human institutions it has its imperfections, when it is opposed by a party devoid of strong leaders and lacking in any policy which would make for the upbuilding of the great country to which the Canadian people have fallen heirs. True, York county has lately failed to give support to the hands of the men who are seeking to develop the Dominion along progressive lines. Yet signs are not lacking that the people of this constituency are wearying of Conservative pettiness and particularly of the manner in which they are at present mis-represented in the Commons. The slander campaign has done its work here for several years but its force is now well nigh spent. Mis-statement and misconstruction of facts will not deceive the independent people of the constituency much longer, despite the efforts of the local Conservative machine.

The decision of the New Brunswick Judge in Equity in the case brought by Hon. William Pugsley against the Directors of the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company, for an accounting of the Provincial money handled by them, again reminds the public of the peculiar conduct of Mr. Hazen and his Government in this connection. The Court rules that Mr. Pugsley, as an ex-officio director of this Company, has no legal right to ask for an accounting, and that the proper party to take such action is the Government of New Brunswick. This is sound in common sense, as well as, we may presume, in law, and is precisely the opinion that the public in general has held from the beginning of this notable case.—Halifax Echo.

PRESS COMMENT

Victoria, B. C., Colonist.—If we were in a position to get the ear of the Minister of Finance, we should advise him to go very slowly indeed in his reciprocity negotiations, and if he can find any decent excuse for doing so, to cut them off exceedingly short.

Philadelphia Telegraph.—When a Winnipeg farmer was presented with twins the other day he lost no time in swapping one of the youngsters for a pig. Whereupon the authorities just as promptly decided that one brute in the family was sufficient, and made him return the porker.

Ottawa Journal.—The thing which is assuredly illustrated is that the taxation of improvements is a very questionable policy. A man who improves or beautifies his own property and thereby everybody's property, should not be "soaked" for it. The single tax is worth thought in Ottawa.

CLERGYMEN GET \$100,000,000 IN SALARIES IN UNITED STATES

Methodists Lead With Regard to Salaries—Baptists are Second—Presbyterians, Roman Catholics and Anglicans Come in Order.

Washington, Sept. 27.—A bulletin issued by the Government gives facts never before collated about Christian ministers in American cities in the cases of New York, their number and salaries and about the mortgage debts of churches in New York and other principal cities. The figures are for the year 1906, but have just been made public and are in more exhaustive form even than religious bodies themselves have ever attempted.

There were 164,830 Christian ministers in the United States, besides 1,084 Jewish rabbis, and they increase at the rate of nearly 4,000 a year. The average salaries are not so small, as many suppose, for the sum is \$663 and there was paid to them in 1906 a total of \$69,607,587. Baptists and Methodists have more than half the whole of ministers in the country, due to their very large number of small churches, especially in rural districts.

There are in Manhattan and Brooklyn several scores of ministers whose salaries exceed \$5,000 a year. The highest salary ever offered a minister to preach in New York, and given out in a public call, was \$18,000 a year and a house, offered last year by the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and declined. Several ministers receive \$15,000 a year, and there are a dozen or more who get \$12,000. These salaries are the highest in the world. A minister in London who gets \$3,000 is near the top. In New York he is near the bottom.

The Government shows the average salaries of ministers in the cities having 300,000 population and over for principal religious bodies to be: Baptist \$1,793; Congregational, \$1,938; Methodist, \$1,642; Presbyterian, \$2,460; Protestant Episcopal \$1,873; Reformed, \$1,938; Roman Catholic, \$684 and Jewish rabbis, \$1,491. Curiously in Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian, all bodies that are divided North and South, ministers in cities in the South having popula-

tions exceeding 300,000 receive higher average salaries than do ministers of the same denominations in the North. The figures just given for the bodies named are for the South. Those for the same bodies North are \$200 a year lower, the Presbyterian being \$300 lower.

In the same bodies in the smaller cities and in the rural districts ministers' salaries run away down, the Baptist average in the South being \$334 a year; colored Baptists in the South \$227 a year.

The average salaries of Church of Christ Scientist readers is only \$234 for the whole country, with \$958 as the average in cities having 300,000 population or more. The Government explains this curious fact, stating that readers are practitioners as a rule and are expected to earn their own support.

In actual money received Methodist ministers get most of all, their salaries amounting annually to \$16,150,000. The Baptists receive the next largest sum, \$10,323,000; the Presbyterians get \$7,610,000, the Roman Catholics \$6,779,000; the Episcopalians \$4,887,000, the Congregationalists \$4,154,000, the Reformed \$1,682,000 and the Jews only \$801,000.

It is estimated on the basis of these reports that in 1910 the sum of \$100,000,000 is being paid to ministers of the United States in personal salaries and that congregational expenses, missions and extensions involve an outlay this year of \$200,000,000 more. These outlays are higher than ever before.

The Government finds the value of church property in New York to be \$153,953,740. This does not include parsonages, or hospitals, or asylums but only churches—buildings used for public religious worship. It finds the debts upon all of them to be \$19,062,419, or about 12.3 per cent. In New York City the proportion of debts to valuation of properties on which mortgage debts rest is very much higher among Roman Catholics and Jews than among Protestants.

NOVA SCOTIA FARMER TERRIBLY INJURED BY SAVAGE BULL

Wm. McIntosh of Antigonish Received Internal Hurts in Struggle With Mad Animal.

Antigonish, N. S., Sept. 26.—William MacIntosh, of South River Lake Antigonish county, was almost killed by a bull this morning. Mr. MacIntosh was leading the animal to water, when it suddenly became angry and attacked him. The terrified man realizing his perilous position, fought the infuriated brute for almost fifteen minutes, when he was overpowered and dreadfully maulled by the crazy creature.

The terrible conflict was witnessed by two men, who with great difficulty, rescued the man. When the bull overpowered Mr. MacIntosh, it butted him sending him almost twenty feet in the air. Mr. MacIntosh now lies in a serious condition with several ribs broken and possibly some internal injuries.

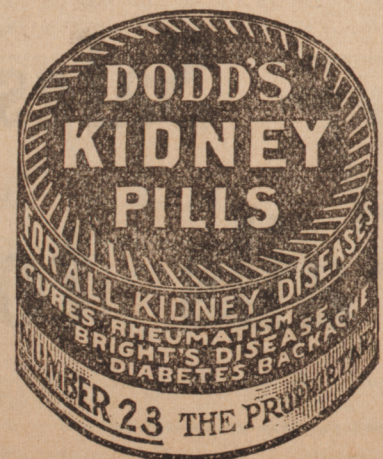
PERSONAL.

Messrs. D. Morrison and J. E. Morrison are registered at the Barker House.

Mrs. H. D. White returned yesterday after spending the summer in Scotland. Last evening she was given a surprise party by her friends.

Mrs. D. W. Little of Halifax is visiting Mrs. W. J. Duncan, Queen Street.

Miss Josephine Wilson, of Boston, is spending a week here, with Collector and Mrs. McNutt.



ENTENTE CORDIALE STOOD STRAIN DUE TO TURKISH LOAN

Sir Ernest Cassel Abandoned Scheme To Finance Turkey on Account of French Influence.

London, Sept. 27.—For a time during the past week there seemed to be a rift in the lute of the Anglo-French entente cordiale when it was announced that Sir Ernest Cassel had undertaken to float in England a Turkish loan of £5,000,000 on guarantees which the French government had declared insufficient.

Political influences were at work behind these financial dealings, and the objections of the French Government really arose from the apprehension that if Turkey obtained the loan the money would be spent in the purchase of arms and ammunitions in Germany. French financiers are always amenable to political considerations, and the decision of the French Government that the new loan, if taken up in France, should not be quoted on the Paris Bourse knocked the bottom out of the negotiations which Hakkı Bey was conducting with Parisian banking houses.

Then it was announced that Hakkı Bey had turned to England and had come to terms with Sir Ernest Cassel. This financier's German sympathies made the deal all the more annoying to French susceptibilities, and a semi-official press agency in Paris was used to disseminate a statement in which Sir Ernest's plan was denounced as a species of blackmail and the English acceptance of it was characterized as an unfriendly act.

The British press, almost without exception, went hammer and tongs for Sir Ernest's scheme and pointed out that there were times when motives of political expediency must outweigh considerations of the pocket, and declared that, while the British Government, of course, had no control over financial enterprises, the knowledge that it opposed a foreign loan had never yet failed to have influence with the investing public and great financial houses.

This upshot of it all was an announcement the other day that Sir Ernest Cassel had abandoned the attempt to place the Turkish loan in London, and the London and Paris papers are now exchanging compliments over the solidity of the entente.

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Sept. 19th, 1910

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ONE DOSE USUALLY CURES INDIGESTION OR A BAD STOMACH

Every family here ought to keep some Diapiesin in the house, as any one of you may have an attack of indigestion or stomach trouble at any time, day or night.

This harmless preparation will digest anything you eat and overcome a distressed, out-of-order stomach five minutes afterwards.

If your meals don't tempt you, or what little you do eat seems to fill you, or lays like a lump of lead in your stomach, or if you have heartburn that is a sign of indigestion.

Ask your Pharmacist for a 50-cent case of Pape's Diapiesin, and take a little just as soon as you can. There will be no sour risings, no belching of undigested food mixed with acid, no stomach gas or heartburn, fullness or heavy feeling in the stomach, Nausea, Debilitating Headaches, Dizziness or intestinal griping. This will all go, and, besides, there will be no sour food left over in the stomach to poison your breath with nauseous odors.

Pape's Diapiesin is a certain cure for out-of-order stomachs, because it prevents fermentation and takes hold of your food and digests it just the same as if your stomach wasn't out of order.

Relief in five minutes from all stomach misery at any drug store, waiting for you.

These large 50-cent cases contain more than sufficient to cure almost any chronic case of Dyspepsia, Indigestion or any other Stomach trouble.—8

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28 " " 1.40	" 1.50 " 1.05
41 " " 1.60	" 1.75 " 1.20
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5 Pairs Tan Slippers, reg. \$1.25, now .85c

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